The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. NO. 247

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR & CO.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISIN

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompan the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old issue		Value of new issue	Val. new issue	Value of old issue
1 00		66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1	33½	2 00	3 00
3 00	2	00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2	66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3	33½	5 00	7 50
10 00	6	66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10	00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13	33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16	66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20	00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23	33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26	66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30	00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33	33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36	66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40	00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43	33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46	66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50	00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53	33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56	66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60	00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63	33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66	66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNGING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 86⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,

dtf Augusta, Ga.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional Dist., N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 21.

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn.—Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
225-2t Capt and Post Q. M.

CLAIMS
Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be prosecuted by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in application.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
RAILROAD BUREAU.
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or a any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else: and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA. Feb 20. 1864

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may20-tf.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 10-3m

Brown Windsor Soap,

A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at
229-1t No. 17, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LEVY.

Nov. 15, 1864.

Bacon	5 00 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 50 ₱ lb
Lard	— @ 3 50 ₱ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00 ₱ lb
Beeswax	4 25 @ — ₱ lb
Butter	7 00 @ 7 50 ₱ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — ₱ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	2 25 @ 2 40 ₱ lb unch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 @ 1 ₱ lb
Eggs	3 00 @ — ₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ₱ lb
Flour	12 25 @ 13 50 ₱ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ₱ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00 ₱ hundred
Hay	6 00 ₱ hundred.
Shucks	$3 50 ₱ hundred
Grain—Corn	$— 00 @ 20 00 ₱ bushel
Wheat	40 @ $ 45 00 ₱ bushel
Rye	1 00 @ $— 00 ₱ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00 ₱ bushel
Peas	17 50 @ 20 00 ₱ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Leather—Upper	20 00 ₱ lb
Sole	18 00 ₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	30 00 ₱ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00 @ 60 ₱ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00 ₱ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ₱ lb
Onions	20 00 @ 25 00 ₱ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00 ₱ bushel
Sweet	$— —@10 00 ₱ bushel
Rice	65 @ 75 ₱ lb
Sugar	10 ₱ lb
Soap ... Family Bar	2 00 ₱ lb
Toilet	5 00 ₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 25 ₱ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40 ₱ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @4 50 ₱ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ₱ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE.
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS.
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, 19.—The Senate passed a bill to authorize the exchange of registered bonds of the fifteen million loan for coupon bonds; also passed a bill suspending, for sixty days so much of the act organizing forces to serve during the war as provides that persons mentioned therein, shall not be required to perform military service out of the State in which they reside. The bill last mentioned was communicated from the House and passed. The House also adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to appeal to all their respective State governments to reduce the number of State officers exempted from military service.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

CAPTURE OF A PICKET LINE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—An Official telegram to the War Department says:

Gen. Picket reports that on the night of the 17th, a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Colonel, Kaufman, 2 Captains, two Lieutenants, and 113 privates were captured, besides dead and wounded on the ground. Our loss 1 killed and 9 wounded.

FROM GEORGIA.

SHERMAN ON HIS GREAT EXPEDITION.

MACON, Nov. 19—The military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right at a distance of about thirty miles. The City will be defended to the last.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 17th, has been received.

It contains very little news. Gold at the first board of New York, on Thursday, 221.

Gen. Pope in an official report of operations in the Department of the Northwest, says in instilling peace, he intends to do away with treaties. His plan is to make the Indians behave, and require the whites to deal fairly with the Indians.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 6th, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The official vote in Maryland is, for Lincoln, 37,300; for McClellan, 32,400.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 18th has been received. It is barren of news. Information deemed entirely correct, had reached Memphis that Gen Canby died from the effect of his wound.

Gold closed at 222, steady.

ROSSER WHIPS MERRITT AND CUSTAR.—Official dispatches received at Richmond Sunday night state that Sheridan's army is entrenched between Newtown and Kernstown. Merritt's and Custar's divisions of cavalry attacked General Rosser on the 10th, but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing two hundred prisoners and a number of horses. Rosser's command behaved very handsomely, particularly Lomax's brigade, under Col. Payne, and Wickam's under Lieutenant Colonel Morgan.

About the same time, Powell's cavalry division attacked McCausland's brigade at Cedarville, on the Front Royal road, and drove it across the river.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Macon Confederate gives this good advice to Congress: "Make teamsters, cooks and hospital nurses of the negro, so far as they are needed for these purposes, and keep the remainder in the rear to fight famine, whilst our white men at the front hold in check an enemy not more formidable than the one that would overtake us in the rear, should the negro be foolishly transferred from the corn to the battle field.—The hoe is the weapon for cuffie."

The Henderson (Kentucky) News says that the great bulk of the drafted men in Kentucky are going into the rebel service. General Lyon has his headquarters at Paris, Tennessee, with seven hundred men and eight pieces of artillery.

☞ Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

ONE OF LAMB'S BEST.—Lamb once convulced a company with an anecdote of Coleridge, which undoubtedly he hatched in his hoax-loving brain. "I was," said he, 'going from my house at Enfield, to the East India House one morning, when I met Coleridge on his way to pay me a visit. He was brimful of some new idea, and, in aspite of my assuring him that time was precious, he drew me within the gate of an unoccupied garden by the roadside, and there, sheltered from observation by a hedge of evergreens, he took me by the button of my coat, and closing his eyes, commenced an eloquent discourse, waving his right hand gently as the musical words flowed in an unbroken stream from his lips. I listened entranced; but the striking clock reminded me to a sence of duty. I saw it was of no use to attempt to break away; so taking advantage of his absorption on his subject, and, with my pen knife, quietly severing my button from my coat, I decamped. Five hours after in passing the same garden, on my way home, I heard Coleridge's voice; and, on looking in, there he was with closed eyes, the button in his fingers, and the right hand gracefully waving, just as when I left him. He had never missed me.'

PLANTATION
With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared,) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c. The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:
1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.

Terms will be made known before sale.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.

Fayetteville, N. C., 222 ts

WALTER WATSON,
GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND Machinist.
Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.

Wanted to Hire

IMMEDIATELY, a good COOK; also a CHAMBERMAID. Apply to
236-tf REUBEN JONES.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A BANKS,
232-tf Superintendant.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to incorporate the "Fayetteville, N. C., Iron Works."

239-d1t-w4t*

A CARD.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of **Cotton and Wool Cards.** This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. This Department is having a large lot back ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
224-6t

☞ State papers copy: Dailies six times, others four times and forward bill to Major Dowd.

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such eash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 21. 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

Particular Attention is Called to the Following.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance.* Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

Notice.—C. C. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

The Legislature assembles to-day. We trust that the body which will meet at Raleigh, is composed of better material than that which was elected and assembled there two years ago. We trust they will have at heart the good of the State and the interest of the country, more than they seemed to have these at heart at the last meeting.

These are no times for play—nor for childish disputes—nor for the indulgence of party squabbles—and we do sincerely hope that the legislators will have this fact in mind.

We trust that they will assemble with a determination to devote their energies to the performance of these duties—high duties that are due the people at their hands—that they will devote their time to the consideration of such measures as will assist to carry our State through the terrible ordeal in which our patriotism has been, and must yet be tried, rather than waste the precious moments in idle disputes over personal liberty bills. And above all we desire to see a disposition to forget old party issues. We wish the hatchet of party warfare to be buried, and to see the curling smoke ascend from the pipe of a peace between the factious which have been contending for supremacy in our State.

We hope that there will be no party fight over the election of a Confederate Senator, and that irrespective of old divisions, the best talent and the wisest and most patriotic statesman of the State may be chosen.

But beyond even this, we think that it is more important that the distinction which has hitherto been made between the different grades of soldiers should be abolished. We think merit should be made the test, and that whether the soldier is private or an officer, he should stand equally in the favor of his State.

If there is a possibility for the honest men of that body, to overcome the influence of the demagogues in the assembly, we know that our hopes will be realized, and feel assured that such a course will redound to the interest of the State.

The New York Times says: Sherman is about to undertake one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war; and we judge from what we know that it is not at all unlikely that Grant will have Petersburg, and that the rebel army will be closely shut in Richmond, before the close of this rapidly closing year.

The Home Guard in the counties of Surry, Wilkes, Iredell, Catawba and Rutherford, and of the counties west, is called out for the defence of Western North Carolina. One-third to go into service immediately and to report to Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin.

We learn that the Senior Reserves have been sent home for the present. Gen. Holmes has thus acted wisely, and we trust he will not call for them again except in a case of urgent necessity.

Wheeler's Campaign.—The results of Major General Wheeler's operations, in the rear of Sherman's army, since the command of the army of Tennessee devolved upon Gen. Hood, are summed up as follows, by an officer of his command:

Capture and delivery to the army of 1700 beef cattle, over one hundred Government wagons, over seven hundred mules and horses, over four hundred and fifty prisoners.

Capture of Dalton with many stores.

Capture of garrison at Stewart's Landing with stores, &c.

Capture of Athens, Marysville, Clinton, McMinnville, Lebannon, Liberty, Smyrna, Synneville with small garrison and stores. In some of these places the garrison escaped upon our approach, compelling the officer at Gallatin to evacuate his post and burn his stores.

Destruction of forage, &c., &c, collected for Sherman's army in East Tennessee.

The capture and destruction of several trains of cars loaded with supplies.

The complete stoppage of communication between Chattanooga and Sherman's army for 12 days. The complete stoppage of communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, by both railroads for twenty-four days—compelling Sherman to send to his rear forces treble our strength.

Bringing out over two thousand recruits. All of this was accomplished with a loss of about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, while much heavier loss was inflicted upon the enemy.

Nothing is more important to the success of the Confederacy in this struggle, than harmony of feeling and action among the people, harmony of the people with the government and the government with the people. In theory, and in practice, it is a government of the people. There should be mutual confidence, because there is a mutual dependence. Every thing that the government says or does should carry upon its face, not the iron rule of necessity, but the more soft, winning power of fitness, propriety, justice and its adaption to the end. Our people not only submit without a murmur, to very law or requisition that bears upon its face, conformity to the constitution, that seems proper and just, but they vie with each other in a hearty support of it.

Next to the enactment of wise and good and just laws or demands, the greatest care should be taken in the selection of officers to enforce them. Nothing has so damaged the administration in public estimation—has so alienated many hearts from it, as the character and conduct of many officers appointed to execute the laws. A stuck up, conceited, boorish, codfishy, unfeeling man, engaged in duty of conscription or impressment, or in any thing which brings him in contact with the people, is an abomination to freemen. Such men make enemies to any interest. We are not prone to flatter, and as he will not see this, we will be bold to say, that we have seen few many office since the war began, who came up more fully to our idea of what a government officer ought to be, than Col. August, formerly in this city, but now in Conscription Bureau at Richmond. So gentle, yet firm—so kind and humane, yet prompt, no one ever thought of complaining of the man, when he did his duty as an officer.

Conservative.

Destructive Fire.—The Manchester depot, of the Danville Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, involving a loss in buildings, cars, etc., of about $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is said that a fire had been built on the floor of one of the cars of the previous night's down train, by some soldiers, who had guarded against accidents all the way through, by keeping the fire on a piece of sheet iron When the train arrived, they left the fire, and the train, after being emptied, was backed into the depot, where, during the night, it took fire from the debris left by the soldiers, with the above result.

Greensboro' Citizen.

From Atlanta.—The Macon *Intelligencer* says a portion of the troops under Gen. Iverson attacked Atlanta at sunrise on the 9th inst. Colonel Hannon, on the south, skirmished heavily with the enemy, driving them from a redoubt. His loss 1 killed, 11 wounded and 1 missing. That of the enemy unknown; a number of dead were left on the field. The enemy being largely reinforced, Col. H. retired. Gen. Lewis approached within four hundred yards of the breastworks on the east side, and opened with artillery, driving the enemy inside. They showed a tolerably good line along the breastworks and it was not deemed prudent to push the attack. Gen. Lewis sustained no loss.

While there seems to be an apprehension at Richmond that the press shields too many persons from military service, nearly every paper in the Confederacy is advertising for printers. Where are they all but in the army already? If the authorities favor a free press, they had much better detail a few more printers to keep it up, than endeavor to break it down. We can't prophecy much for the independence of a republic that will not tolerate an independent press.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

It appears that the Black Republican organizations of that city hired a band of music Thursday night, and marched in procession to the White House, where a large crowd had previously assembled. After the performance of "Yankee Doodle" Lincoln was called for. He appeared at the window over the main entrance and delivered the following speech:

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

It has long been a grave question whether any government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our people to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralized by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever occur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, and as bad as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be avenged (Cheers.) But the election, along with its incidents and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that, even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's vote. (Applause.) It shows also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers and demonstrations of applause.) But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest unite in a common effort to save our common country? (Cheers.) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. [Cheers.] May I ask those who have not differed with me to join me in the same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen and their valiant and skilful commanders.

SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The crowd next proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward, who delivered a speech of some length, in which he attempted to be very facetious. Our readers will be satisfied with an extract:

"Fellow-citizens: Our brethren of the South, who used to meet us up here in the Capitol, and with whom we used to have such pleasant, sosial times, have pretended to set up a poor, rickety Congress and Government of their own. [Laughter.] And do you know what they did it for? They did it because they were afraid we would abolish slavery. They met in Richmond the first Monday in this month; and what do you think they met for? They met to abolish the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, to put them with the army, that they might fight to keep all the rest of the negroes in slavery. [Laughter.] Well, we have got our old-fashioned, regular Congress, where there are seats kept open for them yet, and it meets on the first Monday in December. I am much mistaken if we do not show our old friends down South a trick worth two of that they are practising. My impression is that, instead of abolishing the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, they will do the much better thing of setting the constitutional stamp upon the Prssident's emancipation proclamation of 1862. [Loud cheers.] Why, you seem to be very unanimous about that. [Cheers.] Well, I will tell you what is more curious than all that. Within three years from this time they will be just as unanimous about it in Richmond as you are here in Washington. Well, fellow citizens, we have all got to be friends. (Cheers.) We have got to be friends with the democrats, who have been voting against us, and we will balance the account by saying that we voted against them; and if, now that the election is over, they conclude to be quiet, we will agree to be all Union men hereafter, and we will acknowledge that our party, as we saw things, judged them pretty harshly. I presume that four years hence we will be in perfect harmony, not only throughout all the free States, but throughout the whole Union. (Cheers.) And I will tell you why I think that it will be so. I came on this stage of action not long ago—some years after the Revolutionary War—and I used to hear my parents, and the men and women of that age, talk about the vast number of tories who were opposed to the Government of the United States in the Revolution; and what surprised me above all things was that, at the expiration of thirty years afterwards, there was not a tory to be found in the whole United States. (Laughter.) I was never able to understan where they had all gone to.

It is my judgmeat that we will all come together again; that when the Stars and Stripes wave over Richmond, the rebellion will go down; and that within one, two, three and four years after that, you will have to look mighty sharp to find a man who was ever a secessionist or an aider in rebellion. [Cheers.] I know that for that "era of good feeling" the Democrats will have every encouragement to favor the people in the success of the war. Speaking of that I had understood our opponents to say that this war was a failure, and that it was made to abolish slavery. Without accepting that as the object of the war which was to preserve the Union, we will take them on their own ground, and see how the matter stances. The first year of the war suppressed the African slave trade in the United States; the second year of the war brought the negroes up to the level of soldiers of freedom and abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, the third year abolished slavery in Maryland—[cheers]—and if the Democrats think that the war has been a failure this year, when Congress comes together it will adopt a constitutional amendment and abolish slavery throughout the United States. [Loud cheers.] Now I know that when slavery is removed, the only element of discord among the American people will have ceased to work its mischievous fruits; but I know that it will not be the fault of the administration if we do not have an era of peace and harmony, and go on resuming our proud career among the nations, and advancing the interests of our country, of freedom, of self-government and of humanity.

An Old Man who has shot Sixty Persons.—The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican tells this story:

At one point on the Tennessee river there is a place that has become a terror to steamboat men, and in passing it they always find some place to secure themselves till the boat passes. At this point an old man, sixty-odd years of age, has made his headquarters a long time, and the peculiar crack of his gun, is familiar to river men, and sends a thrill of terror wherever it is heard. He has a long heavy barreled gun, originally a squirrel rifle, which has been bored out three different times, until now the largest thumb can easily be turned in the muzzle, and the aim of the old man is one of deadly certainty. The sentinel is always faithfully upon his watch, and his retreat has so far baffled all to catch him, from the fact that he is so surrounded with dense swamps and deep ravines. Well informed river men estimate that this old man has killed in this way not less than sixty persons; and yet he performs his work with as much earnestness and vigor as when he first commenced.

Outrages in North Carolina.—The Iredell *Express* has learned that the house of a Mr. Russell, in Wilkes county, was surrounded by a band of tories one night last week, the house robbed of guns and other property and then fired, which happily was afterwards extinguished. The same rascals then proceeded to the residence of a Mr. Laws and burnt his dwelling.

The same paper contains an account of a fight which took place between the Home Guard of Watauga county, and a party of deserters, on the 31 inst. The fight was in the woods and was conducted in regular Indian style, lasting from sunrise till 10 o'clock. The Home Guard had one man mortally wounded, who died next day, another severely wounded, and two slightly. The bushwhackers were commanded by one Jim Hartley, and are a band of deserters from both armies. The deserters had eight killed and several wounded.—*Confederate.*

Tuscumbia is on the South, and Florence on the north side of the Tennessee river, and the distance between them is only five or six miles. South Florence is immediately opposite Florence on the river. We do not suppose that any of these accounts have confounded it with Florence. It therefore appears, from concurrent reports, that our army, on the 4th inst., held both sides of the Tennessee river, and Forrest commanded the river below them, so that there was no immediate danger of an assault on the position by Yankee gunboats.

Sherman, it seems from the Yankee accounts, was "pursuing" Hood. He must, therefore, be south of the Tennessee river—perhaps in the neighborhood of Decatur. But this Yankee account may be intended for deception.—*Macon Intel.*

Skulkers.—A gentleman just from Europe, via Bermuda and Wilmington, states that he saw in London and Paris nearly a division of able bodied "refugees" from the Confederate States, a large majority of whom are skulkers from military duty. A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle hopes that the Secretary of War will cause their names to be ascertained and registered.

Brilliant Victory of our Cavalry.—A dispatch was received yesterday from General Early, giving information of a heavy cavalry engagement on Saturday last, between Middletown and Kernstown. Middletown is 12 miles from Winchester. Kernstown is between. The fight took place between Rosser's division of cavalry on our side, and the divisions of Merritt and Torbert on the part of the enemy. Our troops completely and decisively repulsed the enemy, capturing two hundred prisoners, and a number of valuable horses. The Confederate cavalry acted with the most conspicuous gallantry, and won the admiration and the thanks of the country. Lomax's cavalry were particularly distinguished.

On the same day McCausland's cavalry were engaged with the enemy in Luray Valley, on the right of our main position. We were not so successful there as in the fight on the left, our men yielding ground and returning across the river. The dispatch was without further particulars.—*Sentinel*, 15th.

More Yankee Villainy.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury has heard of another piece of Yankee villainy. Half a dozen gentlemen in Williamsburg refused to take the oath of allegiance. They were seized and hurried, as they thought, into our lines.—When morning came they found themselves in an uninhabited part of Nansemond county, without a particle of food or any shelter. They were left to perish.—By an accident they were discovered and made their way to Norfolk and eventually to Williamsburg again. Behold, every one of their houses had been gutted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay the highest market price for

GOLD AND SILVER.

Also, for 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Apply soon to

247-2t E. L. PEMBERTON.

AUCTION SALES,

By H. McMillan, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:

100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Signet.

Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place.
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
2 Bales 4 4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles. 245-ts

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR RENT AT AUCTION,

H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given first of January. 245-t1D

Further Notice of the Sale of the Plantation,

STOCK, CROP, &c. OF THE LATE

Maj. Jno. T. Gilmore.

THE sale will take place, according to the advertisement heretofore published, at the Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 29th November 1864.

TERMS.

The Plantation will be sold according to the requirements of the Will on one or two years' credit, for notes bearing interest.

The Stock, Crop, &c., will be sold on six months' credit, interest from date, with privilege to the purchasers to pay cash or give notes.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.
W. DRAUGHON, Auct'r.

245-t29N

Florence and Fayetteville

RAIL ROAD.

Stockholders Meeting.

A SUFFICIENT amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of December next for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Company, and for the transactions of such other business as may come before the Stockholders. The Books of subscription are still open. This is an important road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this road.

WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
A. A. McKETHAN, } Committee.
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL,

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 15, 1864. [tm.

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE, dated March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY KING.

243-6t Clinton, N. C.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 13th inst. on the Western Plank Road, between the Toll House and the 4 mile post, a Breast Pin, resembling a Locomotive car—it was attached to a red ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Toll House. 243tf